WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Blowerly's Theatre-Fanon the Bristol. Mating

Havery's Theater—Find to the control of the control Nible's Garden-Minstreley. Matthew. New York Aquartum—The Chimes of Normandy. M I heatre Camique - Hulligan Guard Picule. SVallack's Thestre-Grim Osbin.

### Advertising Rates.

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the cylls which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Excluse, the neutrones of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bripery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-mend the circulation of The Wesser Sus.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send The Wesser Sus to clubs, or single subibers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Ours Steern Trationersy before the Poland On Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mibiliar or of the Union Parific Ruilroad mer any dividends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Poland's Report, Pel. 18, 1873—Garfeld's Testi

The facts in regard to Mr. Gardeld, as found by the ommittee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield the terstood this sum was the balance of disidends after paying fo From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Mezers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distress; Sgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair

as complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of From the New York Pines, Pth. 20, 1873.

The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act,

as a participation in an obvious frued, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ministes distinctly rejects the testimony of secenal of the numbers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue totimony given under eath is morally, if not legally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mebilier stock from Oake

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Gardeld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation be

gan, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himseif. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be traved the trust of the people, deceived their constitu-

ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans action to be diagraceful,

From the Here Fork Pribune, Feb. 26, 1875. met alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery.

# the men who were by Bed should go with him-

Suppression Does Not Always Suppress Perhaps the highest compliment yet paid to the remarkable letter which Gen. Hanpock wrote to Gen. SHERMAN in December 1876, after the conspiracy to steal the Pres idency had well advanced, comes from sources that least intended it, and have been most censorious in criticising his capacity as a civilian. When the Tribune supposed political capital might be made of this letter, in the belief that it contained revolutionary sentiments, the demand was loud and con stant for its publication, with an offer of unlimited space for that object.

The Tribune was the special organ of this call for publicity, and it was not scrupulous in suggesting that dread of criticism alone prevented compliance with its repeated renuests. When Gen. SHRRMAN's consent was obtained the letter was printed, and has now been before the public for ten days without the readers of the Tribune having had an opportunity to read a line of it. That paper was quick enough to insinuate charges of disloyalty and to reproach Gen. Han- of November. DOCK with improper utterances, without a particle of proof to sustain either accusa tion; but when the paper upon which both were alleged to be founded is brought to light, it is not conscientious enough either to retract its charges or to publish the truth.

The Times did not go quite so far in demanding the production of this letter, and In offering its columns for its publication. But partisanship overcame fairness, and this historical document has never yet found a place in that paper, which is usually candid and manly. The Times has described Gen. HANCOCK as "a second-rate soldier and no statesman;" but the order might be reversed in describing Gen. GARFIELD as a

second-rate statesman and no soldier. The Times and the Tribune may be deluded enough to think that by suppressing this letter the prospects of Gen. HANCOCK may in some way be injured. No better tribute could be offered to its merits. If the letter was not strong, patriotic, statesmanlike, and unanswerable, it would long ago have been dissected with unsparing comment. Fear that their own charges would be answered by the plainest of evidence, will be regarded as the true reason why Gen. HAN-

COCK has been denied a hearing. This very suppression on the part of the Times and the Tribune has added to the interest to see HANCOCK's letter; and it has been read by millions all over the republic. with a conviction that no statesman of any party in the crisis of 1876 saw the path of duty more clearly than he did, or more calmly considered it in every constitutional aspect. In this case, at least, the pen was mightier than the sword; for, renowned as is his distinction as a soldier, his letter to Gen. SHERMAN will stand out in the debates of 1876 as among the most extraordinary pro-

entitling its author to take the first rank among those who discussed the Presidential question in all its length and breadth.

Gen. Drum's Plan.

Gen. R. C. Davm has signalized his promo tion to be Adjutant-General of the Army by an entirely new departure in the official method of looking upon the militia. He lately proposed to the Adjutants-General of the militia of the several States to regularly send them copies of the general orders of Mr. RAMSET's department, and then went

on, in his circular letter, as follows: "I trust that you will appreciate the motives which dictate this letter. The defensive power of this country is formed, as you well know, of three component parts. is formed, as you well know, of three component parsa-the regular army, the militia, and volunteers; the first two permanent organizations, the last only called on in greatemergencies. I know of no reason why the friendly official relations which exist between officers of the army and of the firste militia should not be sedulously cultivated, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to add that anything I can properly do to tester or increase those relations will afford me sincere pleasure."

those relations will afford me sincere pleasure. These agreeable sentiments were at once cordially reciprocated by the Adjutants-General of eighteen States, and the others have very likely by this time responded in the same spirit. There is no question that whatever the army can do for the militia should be done. When the republic was founded the militia was considered to be the more important element in the national defence, and many of the statesmen of that day were for having no standing army at all. But the country was still in its infancy; it had the whole continent west of the Mississippi to conquer, and it was not yet secure, as events proved, against wars with European Governments. Hence a regular army was established, but still with a larger

reliance on the militia. The very bulkiness of the weak militia system of that day caused it to tumble to ruins by its own weight; and on the fragments, after a long time, the present State volunteer system was founded. But the army was of little service to the militia, before the civil war, by precept or example. A few militia regiments learned something from the drill and the customs of service at the Military Academy; but the idea that the army should be the constant instructor, aid, and model for the militia all over the country, freely mingling with it, giving to it its own advantages, and cooperating with it as the other factor of the national defence, this

idea has never yet been fully developed. Gen. DRUM's plan has the novelty and the merit of going out to meet the militia with an offer of aid in bringing it up to a higher state of efficiency. Undoubtedly much can be learned by the militia officers from a study of the general orders of Mr. Ramsey's department. Moreover, the Adjutant-General of Connecticut has already applied to Mr. RAMSEY to have an officer of the regular army detailed to inspect the State troops at their annual encampment during the present month. Mr. RAMSEY has granted this request, and will grant similar ones, with a view of obtaining a better knowledge of the condition of the volunteer forces, and of securing a better understanding between the regular forces and the militia." Last year an army officer performed the inspection duties at the Massachusetts annual militia encampment, and another will be sent this year. This is a practical method of noting the deficiencies and the needs of the militia, and suggesting the best ways of supplying them.

But the benefits of this proposed drawing together of the regular army and the milttia will not be on the side of the latter alone. The National Guard of New York may be said to have taught the regular army how to use their rifles with the skill which modern arms of precision demand The cultivation of marksmanship by modern methods of instruction originated in the militia, and thence spread to the army, where the militia are not even yet surpassed. This one benefit wrought by the militia for the army is of incalculable value. So, too, the younger army officers, who have never been accustomed to see a brigade of troops together, may derive as much benefit as they impart by visiting militia camps, especially if they are allowed to practise manœuvring troops in large bodies.

as aids to accomplishing a much needed improvement.

# No Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Two months of the summer are over, and there is, so far, no indication that any part of our country will be visited this year by yellow fever epidemic. Despite the long continued heat. New Orleans has shown an exceptionally good bill of health during June and July, and Memphis, after the desolation of two successive years, presents this summer a death rate which compares very favorably with that of the chief cities

of the world. It is not safe yet to dismiss all fears of yellow jack. It may come at any time during this month, or during next month, and speedily grow into an epidemie; but when we have reached the second week of August without suffering from the plague and without encountering its forerunners, the chances are much in our favor. At this time one year ago, yellow fever had been raging for a month; and the great plague of 1878 began its ravages toward the end of July and continued until the beginning

Yet cases of the disease were imported into New Orleans, and New York and Mobile in both June and July, and to all appearances the conditions in New Orleans have been about as favorable this summer for the spread of the fever as they were two years ago. Perhaps the city may be a little cleaner and the quarantine may be a little better than then, but no radical improvement has been effected in the sanitary regulations of New Orleans. Why yellow fever has made no lodgment there this year, while it had fairly captured the city in August, 1878, is one of those questions medical science is not

vet able to answer with confidence. As long ago as the 5th of July the Swedish bark Excelsior arrived at New Orleans from Rio Janeiro, after having been carefully fumigated at the Mississippi quarantine station. There was no sickness aboard her, and no signs of any had appeared during her voyage or during her detention at quarantine. Yet inside of two days one sailor was attacked with yellow fever, and shortly after died. The vessel was ordered back to the quarantine station, where two more of the crew were soon down with the fever. Here might have been planted the seeds of an epidemic, but nearly a month has passed and yellow fever scarcely appears among the causes of death in New Orleans. Th deaths in the city for the week following the appearance of the cases on the Excelsion numbered only 99 in a population of 215,000, and from that time to this the health of New

Orleans has been especially good. In Havana yellow fever has been frequent for more than a month. During the two weeks ending July 17, for instance, the deaths from it rose to 150 out of a total from all causes of about 500, and the number of cases of the disease in the city on July 17

only a few cases at quarantine in Boston, New York, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The evil prognostications of a yellow fever spidemic along our Southern Atlantic coast this summer, which were put forth in the spring, have therefore found no justification up to the first of August, and there is nothing now to indicate its approach there or elsewhere. Summer diseases have been prevalent in New York among infants, but throughout the Union the warm season has been remarkably healthy this year.

For this good fortune, however, we must render thanks to Providence, and not to our National Board of Health, which has, so far, proved of little practical service, and this summer especially has accomplished few results worth talking about.

Garfield in New York. The impression is universal that the Republicans stand no chance for electing the President unless they can carry New York. The GARFIELD procession has returned to the West under the delusion that everything is lovely in the Empire State. If they were to read between the lines, they might get new views of the situation.

The conference that GARFIELD came East to attend was got up by JEWELL for the purpose of producing a favorable effect upon New York. It was a part of the original plan for the candidate to travel as extensively as possible through the State, make speeches at every stopping place, and receive the greetings of as many people as could be drawn together, both in this city and along the lines of the railways.

This programme was faithfully executed. GARPIELD travelled a thousand miles in the State, passing through more than half its countles, and haranguing crowds at every hait. He attended the conference in this city, consulted with distinguished Republican leaders, and repaid a noisy serenade by speaking till he was hoarse.

But, when regarded from the real point of view of the situation, the journey and the conference were utter failures. So far as exerting a favorable influence upon the party in New York was involved, the management of the tour over the Central and Erie railways and the consultations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was in the wrong hands from the beginning to the close.

The leaders of the GRANT branch of the party bore no share in the proceedings. Senator CONKLING, GOV. CORNELL, and their confidential advisers and personal adherents, were rendered conspicuous by their absence on the journey and at the conference. The principal New York figures in the groups that surrounded GARPIELD were either aged politicians like Thursow WEED, ex-Gov. Morgan, and ex-Gov. Fenton, or active members of the party of the type of Congressman Hiscock, a Liberal of 1872; ELLIS H. ROBERTS of the Utica Herald, whose hatred of Senator CONKLING has become chronic; Judge Robertson, who is lying in wait for CORNELL's seat; and Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, who is trying to run a little machine of his own for the United States

However, the Democracy should not draw too largely upon the cool indifference with which the GRANT Republicans of New York now look upon the GARFIELD campaign When GARFIELD makes the necessary concessions to the dominant element, and the tap of the drum is heard along the lines, the GBANT cohorts will advance to the front with the precision and courage of veteran troops; and the battle will then be waged with the usual vigor till the close of the contest.

### A Concord Philosopher on Money.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, one of the female hilosophers of Boston, lectured recently before the School of Philosophy, at Concord, on "Modern Society." Mrs. Howe rather apologized for introducing so light a subject of discourse to her very serious audience, who had lately been exploring occult and infinite things; and spoke of her lecture as an interlude in the midst of the severe entertainment at so great a theatre. But she need not have begged anybody's

pardon for talking of modern society, even to the Concord philosophers. Perhaps in their zeal to penetrate the mysteries of the efficiency of the militia are to be regarded past and the future and to sound the depths of being, they are too little inclined to think of what is going on around them, and of their actual duties in the practical world. Moreover, Mrs. Hown always pitches her key high, no matter what she talks about, and has a fashion of speech very appropriate to a company of philosophers who disdain the ordinary and simple explanation of things, and go far to find what is lying next their hands.

The omnipotence of money in our times is what most seriously disturbs Mrs. Howe. Money, during the last twenty years, has wiped over all the old landmarks and obliterated them," she said. But is that so in the evil sense she meant? Are we worse off in this country, for instance, than we were when the number of fortunes was fewer, and is the average tone of society lower than it was then?

Within twenty years almost all we have of really luxurious life has grown up. Compared with the fortunes and incomes of to-day, those of the men counted rich just before the war seem small, and their scale of expenses low. What was regarded as elegance then might now be called only comfort During that time taste has made its greatest progress in the cities and the country. We may have had to import our pictures from abroad, but nine-tenths of the works of art which glorify public and private galleries have been acquired within twenty years; and the appreciation and criticism

of art have advanced correspondingly. Since 1860 our great colleges have rapidly grown from provincial schools into some thing like real universities. There has been a decided improvement in the average literary product. The advance in the taste for music has been even more remarkable than in that for pictorial art. The homes of the people are more beautiful, and elegant society is a richer and more graceful flower than then. In all things we are less pro-

vincial and more civilized than in 1860. Meantime the fruits of agriculture have vastly increased, manufactures have made their greatest advance since the settlement of the country, the volume of business has increased many times, the population has nearly doubled, and the number of miles of railroad is about three times that of 1860. Money, therefore, has done a good deal for us within twenty years, and some of the old landmarks it has obliterated are not much missed, for in their place we have erected better and more enduring.

But the practical bearings of the money question naturally do not interest the Concord philosophers, and Mrs. Howe has made no study of them.

Republican officeholders who are groan leg under the assessment of a two or three per cent, tax to help elect GARFIELD will perhaps find consolation in the pure sentiments contained in the following passage:

"I ask gentlemen what they think of the Collector of a great port or chief or any great branch of the service lesuing a circular calling for one, two, or three per cent ductions of that great controversy, and as | reached fully 200. Yet we have so far had | of the salaries of all the employees under his control, I this conversation to his memory.

to be used for party purposes, with the distinct understanding that unless they paid that per cent upon their saleries others will be found to fill their places who will pay the assessment. I call the attention of gentlemen around me to the shameful fact that prevails all through our service, and which has provailed for the last twenty

This is an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1872 by James A. GARFIELD of Ohlo.

The evidence against James A. Garffeld in the Credit Mobiller case exhibits his moral character in a sufficiently clear light. The evidence in the DE GOLYER case is alone enough to convict him of corruption. Taken together the two cases support and supplement each other, and make doubly sure the certainty of his unworthiness.

The newest feature in Western life has een the exhibition of the alleged but doubtful BENDER family, in a Kansas Comic Theatre, under the auspices of the Sheriff who has then in charge, at twenty-five cents a head admittance. Selling reserved seats for hangings has long been among Sheriffs' perquisites. In Camden, N. J., not long ago, an enterprising official peddled pieces of the rope. But the Kansas experiment opens new vistas of business for Sheriffs, and also, perhaps, for detectives and constables sent to arrest illustrious criminals and convey them from one place to another. By an arrangement with their charges for sharing the net profits of exhibitions, they could star in all the prominent rillages on the way.

CARL SCHURZ's eloquence has been in the market for many years now, and his terms are pretty well known. But what GARFIELD & Co. will have to pay for Roscon Conkling's sup-port on the stump and elsewhere in this campaign, provided they get it at all, can only be conjectured. The difference between the two men is, that CARL SCHURZ takes his pay in greenbacks, while Roscon Congling takes his in power-and in vengeance.

HUGHES, "the lepper," whose inaugural performance as a long distance pedestrian reated unbounded ridicule, especially in view of his unlimited boasting, has now beaten the est fifty-mile time on record in this week's Buffalo contest. He is an example of what persistency and practice will do. In the same walk, or run, rather, on Monday, Dobler beat the best twelve-hour time on record, making the astonishing distance of seventy-eight and seven-eighths miles, or an average of over six miles and a half an hour. Other instances of fine waiking were those of Cox, seventy-seven miles; Hughes, seventy-six; Harriman and MIGNAUDT, seventy-five each. Some of the walkers at Buffalo have now been in the pedestrian business for years, and a remarkable gain is noticeable in the records achieved at various distances within the last twelve months.

Kings and queens show themselves to be much like other men and women when, as in the case of the royal pair of Spain, they announce by royal decree that if their first born is a son he will be entitled Prince of the Asturias. and if a daughter, Infanta of Spain. Probably, also, King Alfonso and his spouse have picked out two long strings of names to fit either contingency; and very possibly the name Maria will be one of those applied, whether the offspring proves to be boy or girl.

The Newton, Mass., Republican, a newspaper which supports Gen. GARFIELD for President, says:

"We cannot refrain from reiterating our belief that the party would have entered the campaign with either Haves or EDEUNDS at the head of the ticket with far more certainty of success than with the present candi date. We may be hasty in foreboding a Republican de feat in November. We truly hope we are mistaken."

These prognostications can hardly be called cheerful, but they undoubtedly have the merit of sincerity.

For several nights past meteors have been so frequent as to attract particular attention from those who seldom waten the sky. These are the "August meteors." Generally the display reaches its maximum on the tenth day of month. The August shooting stars are remarkable for the trains of light that many leave trailing behind them, as well as for the great size that they sometimes attain. Unlike the November meteors, they do not display themselves in a flery shower, because they are more evenly distributed along their orbit. Like other meteor streams, they follow the track of a small comet. Their radiant point is in the constellation Persous, which, at 10 o'clock at night, i low down in the northeast. In consequence of this position of the radiant point, these meteors may be seen early in the evening, starting, apparently, near the horizon, and shooting up-

Prophet VENNOR is on hand with a new rediction, a part of which is after the event, and little of it agreeable. Heat will extend, he says, through the first half of August-a heat equal to that of July or exceeding it. Some relief will be had through "a cool to cold term with frosts," which may occur between the 15th and 20th days, and then "heat may again be expected up to Sept. 1." A singular caution and a genius at hedging may be detected under the audacity on the surface of the Canadian weather prophet's utterances. But he has suc ceeded in saving his reputation the present summer, for his predictions regarding the June and July heat were abominably well ful-

Clerks from several well-known dry goods establishments of this city are to have a rowing regatts and a swimming match on the Harlen River, Saturday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. It is said that the firms interested hav furnished the badges for the winners. A liberal et would be to allow as many as possible of the fellow employees of the clerks to witness the sports.

The statesmen at Democratic headquar ters and the statesmen who report there in person or by letter are all in a very sanguine and happy frame of mind. Scanning the political horizon, they find it already affush and rosy with the splendors of the coming victory. hope all the observations reported are as trust-

worthy as they are encouraging. The best time for celebrating is after election.

Bound to Carry Connecticut. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please send copies of WEEKLY SUN until the Presidential election

to the following addresses: a Valley ..

I inclose check for \$103.75, which, at 25 cents per copy which I understand to be the price, is in tull. Yours truly,

LIER ROCE, CORR., Aug. 0. A wealthy gentleman of St. Louis, now in this city, adds a reminiscence to the Whiskey Ring reve-lations. He happened in at Wright's carriage shop in Rt. Louis just after the bugg of which McDonald speaks had been sent to tien. Grant. Mr. Wright is now dead, and his sons carry on the business. In conversing with the centleman concerning his affairs, Mr. Wright casually remarked that he had just shipped to Grant at Washing ton a five buggy, which had been bought and paid for by McDonald. It came out in the course of the conversation that Mr. Wright had built a handsome and stylish burgy that McDonald had seen it and admired it, and had ordered a similar burgy to be made and shipped to Grant at Washingt a. it is the impression of the gentleman referred to that the price paid by McDonald was \$700 or \$750. Reading the recent revelations in Tan Sun brought

THE TRUTH ABOUT JOHN A. LODAS, Acted as Logan Advised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A leading article in last Saturday's Sun, headed "John A. Logan," contained a great deal of fact in a small compass, but did not express the entire truth concerning the man. You say that "he was one of the most furious and bitter pro-slavery Democrats in the Northern States." The people of southern Illinois were nearly all bitter and ultra pro-slavery Democrats previous to the war. Ties of relationship and business interest made them such, and they did not pretend to be anything else. John A. Logan was their acknowledged and chosen leader. and as a leader he may well be styled the "boss bulldozer" of his district. In the State he was known as the author of the notorious "Black Laws," enacted in the interest of Southern slaveholders, prohibiting free negroes, under heavy penalties, from settling in Illinois. In Congress his expressed desire to "do the dirty work" of the South in returning fugitive slaves procured him from the Republicans the sobrijust of " Dirty-Work John."

Previous to the war, as you say, "he gave to the insurgents every encouragement in his power." At that period there was generally agitated through southern Illinois a scheme which was believed to be encouraged by John A. Logan, if he did not actually originate it, for dividing the State of Illinois, and annexing the southern half to the so-called Confederacy. I had no doubt at the time that Logan favored that scheme, and, as an editor of the leading Democratic newspaper of the district, I may be supposed to have known what was generally discussed and believed. As I am now relating the general feeling and tendency of the district at the time, I may as well state that there was but one leading Democrat of that region who did not uphold the secession of the South. That man was John Dougherty of Union County, subsequently elected Lieutenant-Governor by the Republicans; but the drift was so strong against him that he made no open opposition to the majority.

You speak of an "inflammatory speech" delivered by Logan. That speech was a matter of general notoriety; but the substance of it was, as I have sufficient reason to remember. that " if the Lincoln hirelings should endeavor to pass through southern Illinois in an attempt to invade and coerce the South, it would be the duty of the people to repel them with bayonets." He repeated this remark on at least two other occasions, once in my presence, and again to a number of the friends with whom I was well acquainted. As one of the proprietors and editors of the Cairo Gazette, I concurred in placing the substance of that declaration at the head of the paper, as coming from the leader of the party in the district; and I kept it there. For thus repeating the sentiment of John A. Logan the proprietors of the paper suffered more or less, but Mr. Logan went seet free. I can only say for myself that I was young and hot-headed. However, I paid the penalty and repented, though I was unable to flop over with such facility as my leader, whose change from a rabid secessionist to a "Lincoln hireling" was the most remarkably sudden surprise I ever experienced.

You say that "it is even alleged and believed that he attempted to raise a force for service on the rebel side." I may say that it was generally alleged by Ropublicans in that region at the opening of the war, and generally believed by Democrats, that he was encouraging and assisting young men of Illinois to join the rebel side, if he did not actually enlist them in the Confederate service. This was never doubted until after the close of the war. It was a matter of general notoriety. Doubtless you have seen in print the sworn statements of men who went South with Logan's brother-in-law, Capt, Cunningham, to the effect that they were enlisted by Logan; but I wish to speak merely of what is within my own knowledge. Shortly after the capture of Fort Donelson I saw several Illinois youths who were brought to Cairo and sent North as prisoners. I knew the poor boys well. and provided for their wants to the extent of my ability. They told me that they had gone South under the advice and encouragement of John A. Logan. One of them said that he was at the Belmont fight, where he saw Logan, under whose command he had fully expected to serve on the rebel side commanding a regiment on the Union side, and that he tried to kill him

But it is hardly worth while to go into details, in face of the unquestionable fact that Logan was known by his intimate friends as the leader of the secession sympathizers in southern Illinois. This was charged against him by Republicans and generally admitted by Democrats It was not denied until after the close of the war. it was also generally believed that he sold himself to the Administration for a Coloneley and the promise of promotion. The Administration made a good bargain, as his defection and the Federal show of force changed the face of affairs. and sent into the army thousands of first rate fighters. But Judge Mulkey and the Hon. W. J. Allen, who had been mild secession sympathic ers compared with Logan, were taken East and thrown into prison because they were not willing to uphold the justice and propriety of the war. Those misguided young fellows who were sent into the Southern army by Logan's counsel and encouragement did not have a pleasant experience either. It certainly requires unlimited cheek for John A. Logan to charge the Democratic party with being responsible for the blood shed in the war. Respectfully.

EDWARD WILLETT. NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1880. Abraham Lincoln's Opinion of Hancock From the Lancaster Intellig

BRDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 5.-I met Mr. James McDongal, a lumber merchant of Baltimore, of high re spectability, and one of the genial class of Springs visi-tors, who become generally known and popular. Mr. McDougai has been an ardent Republican, a denioniac condition he reached after starting in life as an Old Line Whig and passing thence through the purgatory of Douglas Democracy. Mr. McDougal lost forty thousand and some odd dollars by the rebellion, a circumstance which may account for some of his bitterness against the rebels. They say he was in danger of being lynched in the unpatriotic atmosphere of Baltimore in the earlier days of the rebellion, a fact which I can readily believe. for he is evidently brim full of strong opinions and plain language, and has no disposition to check their overflow He told me something that you will be glad to hear and which I am surprised that we never read before.

When Mr. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclama tion—I believe that was the occasion—a deputation of citizens from Baltimore went on to Washington to con-gratulate him. Mr. McDougal was one of the number. They speedily got through with their address at the White House, and were about to leave, with the ration that they would not further trespass upon the President's valuable time.

"Take seats, boys, take seats " exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, as he rang for chairs to be brought in. "It would be strange if I could not spare a half hour or an hour tor conversation with friends who have some from Baltimore to see me." The visitors sat down and spent nearly an hour in con-

versation. Presently the subject of Generals came up, and various opinions were expressed as to who was the ablest officer on our side. When a great many opinions had been given, Mr. Lancoln said Gentlemen, in my judgment you have not struck the And of course all were anxious to hear him name the man, and asked him to do so. He said:

"It is then Hancock."

The countenances of his visitors expressed their surprise, and one of filem vontured to say that he foared Haucock was too rash. "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, " so some of the older Gen

Tra, said Mr. Lincoln. "so some of the elder Gen-crais have said to me, and I have said to them, that I have waitched Gen. Harcock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action to eachieves his nurpose and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. Bold he is, but not rash, Why, gentlemen, do you know what his record wasni West Point ?" why, genterned, do you know what his record was at West Point ?!

And Mr Lancoln went to his book shelf, and taking down an army register showed the posttion in which Hancock had graduated, and that, furthermore, in a class that was one of the most distinguished that had ever graduated at the Milliary Academy. Continuing to speak of him in the highest terms, he further said.

'I tell you gentlemen, to at it has his and strength are spared, I believe that then Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the sac. Why when I go down in the morning to open my mail—and Larice at 4 o'clock—I declare that I do it in fear and trembling, lest I may hear that Hancock has been killed or wounded."

Going to Meet Boss Shepherd. From the Circinnati Commercial.

From the Circinnati Commercial.

RAN ANTONIO Tex., Aug. 8.—A private letter from thitiushus, Mexico, states that preparations are being made to precive Gen. Brain, who is dully expected from same Fe by Boss Shepherd and others of the Betan Bloss wines.

ONE OF CARL SCHURE'S EXPLOITS.

The Department of the Interior has been making itself more than ridiculous by the departed which it has sent throughout the country in regard to its arrest of Col. Tibbles during his visit to his clients, the Pones Indians. That arrest was a most unwarranted exercise of arbitrary authority. It is true that, through some fault or defect of our legislation, an amazing reach of authority is now vested in the Indian agents of this department. Throughout an area as large as the New England States the agents are supreme and absolute rulers, with power to arrest, to try, and to punish at their pleasure. Any citizen of the United States may be selzed by these pro-consuls as soon as he sets foot within their jurisdiction, and it is nurely owing to their good pleasure, or that of the Secretary of the Interior, if he is ever released, or if his friends ever hear of his arrest. Mr. Tibbles alleges that there have been very serious abuses of this nower at no distant date. It is not necessary to accept this as fact in order to reach the conclusion that no man inside a free country should be allowed to exercise such a control of the persons and the liberty of free citizens.

Mr. Tibbles went to the Pones reservation on From the Penn Manthlu

to reach the conclusion that no man inside a free country should be allowed to exercise such a control of the persons and the liberty of free citizens.

Mr. Tibbles went to the Ponca reservation on a perfectly legitimate errand. The department says it was to "stir up dissatisfaction among the Indians." Even if it were so his errand would have been legitimate. To stir men up to dissatisfaction with such viliainy as has been perpetrated upon the Poncas is to save their manhood from extinction. But Mr. Tibbles had no need to excite dissatisfaction. It was, as the whole country knew, already in full vigor in every Ponca breast. They had made him their attorney, to sue out their rights to their lands before Congress and before the Supreme Court. Knowing that it would be useless to ask their arent for a pass to visit them, he went to his clients without it. Forthwith there came from Washington an express order for his arrest. The department cannot tolerate inquisitive editors looking into its misdeeds. It takes a most anti-American way of stopping them. Its head was brought up, be it remembered, amidst the bureaucratic methods of the old Prussian Government. He, or some underling who knew his mind, flashed the order across the continent to treat this public man and ex-army officer as a criminal and an interloper, because he, though on the soil of his country and offending in no way against its laws, has insulted the powers that be, by demanding justice for the oppressed. We do not question the technical right of Mr. Schurz or his agent to make the arrest. But in the exercise of power due regard must be had to the motive which prompted the nation to confer it. And certainly this questionable authority for arrest and detention was never conferred to enable the Department of the Interior to get rid of or annoy unpleasant crities.

Secretary Schurz, we are told, takes his stand, as regards the Poncas, on the action of Constress. It ordered their removal, and it has never ordered their replacement in their homes, he would

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The luctance of some physicians of learning and reputation to welcome Tanner as a brother "Doctor" was only natural. He was, prior to his celebrity as a professional faster, the proprietor of an electric bath house in Minne-apolis, but still quite as much entitled to write "Dr." before his name as vendors of bathing suits are to call

themselves commodore, and barbers, profess v. His customers acknowledge that when they had taker s nice steeping in the warmish bath tob, with its knobs through which the electric current was let on to the body, nobody could rub them down better than Tanner. But his true reputation is as a faster, rather than as a bath house keeper; his fame is world wide, and will probably last through centuries in the medical books. Persons arriving lately from England say that all the American news they have been able to get in London, from English newspapers, since Hancock's nemination is about Tanner. To Tanner the London daily newspa

Information Wanted Concerning Something

that Occurred Sixty-five Years Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why was tmos Broad indicted in this county in May, 1815? An old City Hall record says that there were four counts in the indictment. The first, referring to his church in Ros street, charged the defendant with keeping a disorderly and ill-governed house. The second count alleged that he was a Sabbath breaker, and that he profaned the Lord's Day. The third charged that he had caused and procured divers disorderly persons to meet and assemble at the church in Rose street. Boys had been indicted for rioting in and around this church. It appeared on the traverse of several of these indictments that Broad was in the habit of hoding meetings in the evening, and that frequently before the setting of the which mids as that frequently before the setting of the which mids as in the third that the setting of the which mids as in the third that the setting of the which mids as in the setting of the sev Lord's Day. The third charged that he had caused and

Garfield Doing Himself Injustice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Garalso received \$1,000 in stock, which promised to be also received \$1,000 in stock, which promised to be highly valuable, inasmuch as it paid for itself individuals, at the first accounting, and left him a surplus of \$200. Thus he realized \$1,320 without investing a cent in money, and expected to realize \$1,000 more. His real price, according to his own estimate, was \$2,500, and he would doubties have got the full amount if it had not been for The Sux's revolution.

Plain Case.

A Strange Race on the Battery.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: About 5 To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon four men and two girls passed through Battery Park. The men wore blue navy suits. One of them had on a white straw hat, and the other three black soft felt hats. The girls wore dark broken plaid calico dresses, with magents knit shawis and turbans. The five faces were much tunned, and all had rayen blinck hair. The hair of the men fell below their waists. Two of them had it plaited like the hair of a Chinaman. The hair of the girls was not so long. Who were they, and wind country did they come from?

Dudley Field, the only son of the Hon. David Dudley Field, dieu in Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday morning, of heart disease. He was attacked by filmess on Monday night. His wife and his uncles, Judge Stephen J. Field and the Rev. Henry M. Field, were present when be died. Dudley Field was born in this city and was graduated at Williams College. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar twenty-five years ago. He was a member of the law firm of Field, Dorsheimer, Bacon & Deyo, and was retained in many important causes. He married Miss Laura Belden. His two children are buried in Stockbridge. He was fortysix years of age.

Cured by Reversing Tanner's Method.

From the Springfield Republic Westfield is the first town in this vicinity to report a cure, as a result of Dr Tamer's 40 days' rast, but it was accombilated by just the opposite method to the first the opposite method to her bed, conceived the idea that it was caused by evereating, grew interested in Dr. Tamer's case, and easierly watched developments. She found that his startistically symptoms exactly corresponded with the troubles, and so reasoned that hers must be caused by insufficient sustemance. She therefore cased to confidentify the confidence of th

A Good Man's Dilemma. G. W. Childs, A. M., good sout

That dear old tellow, round and rosy, Was playing his benevolent role, And dealing out his daily dole, Within his sanctum snug and cosey

To him there came a telegram. Bight from his party's Jane Convention He took it meetly as a lamb; But, as he read, a sound like d-n Escaped, against his good intention

Two pudgy hands then pressed his head, As if to hold his brain together. "I feel an inward pain," he said,
" And think I ought to go to bed. Dear me! but this is windy weather

" Alas! and could no other man Be found, in highland or in lowland, Than one on whom was put the ban By every good Renublican, And who was censured by Judge Poland!

"There's Grant; for him I might have sung, As sang the blind old bard of Scio; But sadiy are my heartstrings wrong, And I have neither pen nor tongue To praise this person from Ohio. " Yet I must aid the cause, for to

Will spend some dollars-out a few-And write the man's obstuary," Are you right sure that you are so investally con-tuted as to be exempt from all attacks as dramps, the morths, distribute, or dysentery? If not, it would prudent to provide rourself with Br. Jayne's Carn tive Balsam, a safe medicine for these affections, a sure curative for summer complaint, and all disease the bowels, is sither children or adults—Ade.

The party that is necessary

This thing for Garfield I will do-

-A twenty-mile horse race is to be ridden

by women at Minneapolia. -Signor Boîto, the composer of "Meffsofele," Is at work on a new libretto for Signor Verdi, en

the subject of "Othello." Their joint production is not to be called "Othello," but "laro." -It is a curious circumstance that Mommsen on the very morning of the fatal day the 12th of July) when his library was burned up, was on the point of sending back all the MSS, which he no longer had oc-

caston to use. -Joseph Melody of Independence, Mo., was murdered by Lewis Hiltz, and Hiltz was acquitted on the ground of insanity; but he was recently struck dend by sunstroke, on the same day of the month, at the same hour of the day, and on the very spot where he committed the deed.

-The Prussian Government, it is said, are seriously thinking of abolishing civil marriages. They profess to be shocked at the wide and rapid spread of ir-religion and rationalism, and consider that some step like that contemplated is necessary to recall the people to a sense of their religious duties.

-There is an anecdote of Victor Huge which exhibits the poet in a very sensible if semewha prosate light. When he came back to Paris in September, 1870, he made no speeches at the railway station, but drove off immediately to the bureau of the Academy, is draw the arrears of pay due to him as one of the Fort

-The ceremony of marrying John Hall and the widow Miller was performed by a Justice at Cincinnati, Ohio. The couple went to a restaurant for a wedding dinner. After the meal was over the husband said that he had an errand to do, but would not be absent more than ten minutes. He put one arm around the bride's neck, kissed her, and with the disengaged hand took \$300 from her pocket. She has not seen him since -A curious and, to the persons interested

fortunate instance of the privileges of executors has oc-curred in England. In 1878 an old lady died at Brighton worth £11,000. By her will she gave legacies to the amount of £2,400, but no directions as to the disposal of the residue of her estate. The executors were her doc-tor and solicitor; to the former she left a legacy of £1,000, to the latter £:00. On her death it transpired that she was illegitimate by birth, and there being no next of kin, the executors claimed the residue, about £8,000, and the Vice-Chancellor decided in their favor. -A Woman at Carson, Nevada, is said to have undertaken to refrain from speaking for torty days.

The report runs as follows: "She began at 9 in the more ing, and at 10% her pulse was so feeble from extraustion that the physicians feared she would die by noon. At 11 her heart beat but twenty-six a minute, and her respirations were hardly noticeable. Her friends here urged her to discontinue her terrible task, and told her some gossip about a neighbor. On hearing it she immediately rushed from the house, and, going across the street, met a lady friend and talked to 6% last night, and -The house of Gladstone & Co., on the

death of Sir John Gladstone, was represented by Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the only commercial man of the sons, who, in 1852, was Mayor of Liverpool. The strongest icelling of attachment subsisted between him and his brother William, whose political views he shared. During the memorable contest for South Lancashire the Premier was at the office in Grange Court all day, soabed in a private room quietly engaged in the translation of a portion of his beloved that, while telegram after tele-gram arrived bringing news of the election. Since Robertson Gladstone's death his sons and Mr. W. E. Gladstone's third son, Henry, conduct the business

-A man named Baude, in the employ of a baker at St. Denis, in France, has just been sentenced to death for a diabolical offence. His master having refused to give him the usual Christmas box, on account of his pilfering practices. Baude resolved on ventrance, and forthwith proceeded to obtain, at different times and an der faise pretences, a quantity of arsenic. When he had produced enough, he put it in the kneading trough one night as the bread was being made. The next day about a hundred persons, customers of the baker, were taken ill. Fortunately the poison was only falal in one case, and that happened to be the pet poodle of an elderly lady. The doctors, however, said that there was enough arseni to poison 300 people.

-Thus prattles a writer in The St. James's Gusetie: "Old Lady Cowper dead, for which I sincerely grieve. Long ago, when tashlonable beauties were unknown, nor even yet born to their stranguestate, she was, though not to be confounded with the Lady Cowpe who was afterward Lady Paimerston, one of the greatest ladies in London society; grande dome she was then and to the last. Like many more people that are commonly known to have that distinction, she could claim descent from Oliver Cromwell. But as there are thousands who are of the blood of the Plantagenets, so there are hundreds who are of the blood of the Cromwells, many of them in very poor and humble circumstances. And so of all great families which have their times and seasons. ther in gross or in detail, or in both, altogether falling, or else reduced in some of their members. Yet it is some

thing to descend from Oliver or Edward."

—The art world of England is just now profoundly excited. It seems that a number of American amateurs of painting are at the present moment travelling over Europe and buying up, regardless of cost, what ever notable performance they can find. A famous New York restaurateur—who is he!—the Times says, offered 3,000 guineas for an adoration of the Magi by Pietro Perugino. The art agent could not sell the work of the great Umbrian master, simply because it had been so cured, though for a much smaller sum, by the State, and Mr. Colnaght now intends to demand an alteration of the terms agreed on in consequence of the American collector's interference. Well, this "band of Yankse maraud-ers," as one journal styles them, greatly to the discust of European art patrons, both in Paris and Landon, are invading the native studies with unlimited checks and

-H. J. Byron, the dramatist, was born at Manchester, and comes from the same stock as the great poet, to whom his grandiather was first cousin. For a time, like our dramatist, John Brougham, he walked the hospitals, but finally, like him, took to the stage, ap-pearing at the age of 18 at the Theatre Royal, Calchester, and other provincial towns. His first dramatic effort was a burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," at the Strand Thea-tre, which was a great success, and was afterward pro-duced at Wallack's old theatre by the Florences. With surprising facility and almost unvaried success he brought out piece after piece down to "Our Moys," which has perhaps produced more money to the first adventurers than any piece ever written. To the rentieman who secured the privilege of playing it out of Lon don, it produced \$150,000. Byron lives at Eccleston square, in London, and has a pretty country cottage at Sutton. At home he is said to look and talk precisely as he does on the stage.

-The old-fashioned idea was that tobacce smoke consisted mainly of carbonic acid and ammonts But now it seems two French savants-MM, G. Le Bon and G. Noel-have discovered that it is made up of prils sic acid, an aikaloid having "a delightful color, but dan gerous to breathe, and as potsonous as nicotine stace a dose of one-twentieth of a grain will destroy animal life, and of aromatic principles "as yet undetermined," but not bad as such principles go, inasmuch as they are not personous. The active element in tobacco smoke, these gentlemen admit is meetine; still they contend that this new noxious element which they have discovered, and which they dub "collidine," has been hitherto overlooked. When tobacco is poor in nicotine it may yet be most poisonous, for then the collidine in it will operate with vigor on the smoker. At the same time then do not say anything very slarming about the pressic and which s obtained from the fumes of their pipes. The incrents is that a deadly agent is present in such minute quanti-ties as to be barely traceable.

-It would appear from some recently issued statistics of the French telegraph service that the system of closed or letter telegrams is already larger; if nee in Paris. This method of communication consists in blowing the telegram paper itself through a meanade tube instead of manipulating its contents verbally alone the telegraphic wire; and it appears that the partitional system at present at work in Paris has a total keath of 77,000 metres, and that it is worked from six stations, at which are located steam engines having a total power of 153 horses, besides six water motors. The service contrises a main system with double line, at which terminate seven supplementary systems with brancles, trains running every three minutes on the main system and every five minutes on the supplementary systems. The system was introduced on the 1st of May 1979, and it is now possible to communicate from one part of Paris. to another and receive a reply back for little more that half a franc, or about one fourth of the cost of a nonlinery telegraphed message in London. The extent to which the precumatic service is used in Paris may be indeed from the fact that something approaching 4 months

spatches of all kinds pass over the system every man -The unveiling of the statue of Leopold L, late King of the Belgians, took place on July 20 at the park of Lacken. It was the first of these national festiva-ties which seemed really to call forth a genuine outburs. of popular feeling. The Belgians are definaton these three summer months to a revision of the first chapter of their country's history, and an endeavor to do positive to "Great King of a Small Kingdom" whose use for thirty four years every page of the annals of the free existence. A status of Leopold of Saxe Course has already been for many years towering a loft on the help of a column 286 feet high, rising on the fluest sile that cities Brussels or any other European city may board. But that monument was exceled in the King's histogram with his sanction, and it biazoned forth the glary of the nation rather than of its elected severage. It would the "Colorine du Courres," in commission and the Concress of June 4. 1841, which half he kash of the contribution and defined the rights and duties of the day situation and defined the rights and duties of the day nation. The new monument was raised in the park of Lackre, in sight of that royal palace inswhich the Kong lived black in retirement, busy in thought or deel took works and to week's gad about the welfare of his sure was married. mixing with them on Suprays, which he would delicated to them at his town revidence.